

## MONARCHY MUST GO

So Says Senor Salmeron to a Newspaper Man.

## SPANISH EX-PRESIDENT

He Refuses However to Give His Reasons for Belief.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—Senor Salmeron, ex-President of the short-lived Spanish republic, has been talking with a newspaper correspondent in Madrid and declaring his conviction that the monarchy will soon disappear and be succeeded by a popular government. He declined, however, to explain his reasons for this confidence. The retirement of Senor Silveira from public life he described as an event of extraordinary political significance and he commended the views of the situation as extremely statesmanlike. Spain, he said, was passing through one of the most serious crises of her constitutional history. The Republicans had a higher duty to fulfill than the mere utterance of criticism upon the blunders of the Liberals and the Conservatives, which had brought about a permanent conflict between the royal authority and the will of the country. They must combine to put an end to the evils that threaten the ruin of the country. They appealed to all men of liberal tendencies to help them in the deliverance of the country and the restoration of liberty. Only the Liberals, he added, understood that the salvation of Spain depended upon the economic development of the country. The moment for supreme struggle was at hand.

Moscow was without newspapers for two or three days last month, because nearly all the printers in the city suddenly went on strike. The exact cause of the trouble is uncertain, but it is generally thought that some relation existed between it and similar demonstrations in southern Russia. The men behaved themselves in an orderly way, but collected in groups which was unlawful, so that two or three hundred fell into the hands of the police. Most of the employers made terms with the police, in obedience, it is said, to strong official pressure and the strike did not last long. Report says that the most incendiary proclamations were distributed by hand and among the strikers. Some of these dealt upon what had been called "our French friends," and spoke of the destruction of the Bastille. As a matter of fact, a large crowd did gather in the neighborhood of the convict prison, facetiously called the New University buildings owing to the number of students confined there, but was soon dispersed, all the authorities being on the alert. As a matter of precaution, the guards about the prison had been doubled. The Moscow papers, when they reappeared, scarcely mentioned the affair, although some of them did allude to a minority of printers.

## WHITNEY'S HORSE FAVORITE.

His Retirement From the English Turf Causes Widespread Regret.

London, Oct. 31.—W. C. Whitney's retirement from the English turf has evoked widespread expressions of regret that his colors, light blue, brown, ash, so familiar to English racegoers for two years, will be seen no more.

In 1901 Mr. Whitney won stakes aggregating \$100,000, winning thirty-eight races, while last season he won fourteen races of the value of \$25,000. Ballantyne was chief contributor to last season's success. Ballantyne is favorite for the coming Cambridgehire, and should she win she will give Mr. Whitney a unique record, for no horse has ever won that coveted race twice. Ballantyne won the Cambridgehire in 1902.

Mr. Whitney's manager is hopeful of carrying off the race again.

Mr. Whitney's withdrawal from the English turf leaves James R. Keene and Richard Croker the only Americans racing here.

Mr. Croker has been fortunate during the present season. On Thursday his Clarendon-Florist colt won a thousand-pound stake at Sandown at odds of 20 to 1.

While Mr. Whitney has abandoned racing here, it is expected he will keep Heath House at Newmarket, as his son Payne, is very fond of English country life.

## TO EVIL SPIRIT.

Child and Mother Are Sacrificed by Horrible Practices of Fulm.

Georgetown, British Guiana, Oct. 31.—Though in the hundred years during which this colony has been a British possession the customs of the people have been greatly improved, yet away in the interior many of the aboriginal Indians practice the most diabolical religious rites. The commissioner of the Essequibo and Penamint river district, Mr. Michael McCurt, C. M. G., reports that the superstition of Fulm is rampant, and relates the following extraordinary incident: A woman gave birth to twins. At the time there was considerable sickness prevailing in the district, and a Fulm man was called in to give his decision as to the cause.

He unhesitatingly declared it to be one of the unfortunate twins, who, he said, was the child of a Kanima, as a woman could not naturally produce two children at a birth. As the child one night woke and became fretful and on hearing the cry of a night bird, the Fulm man, who was present, declared the bird to be the Kanima father calling his child, and the child's wailing its answer.

The next day, at his instigation, a large hole was dug in the ground, and a fire built in it. When it was well ablaze, the infant was thrown in and roasted alive, a sacrifice to an offended deity. But this did not suffice to appease the wrath of the spirits, and the Fulm man advised a further act of propitiation. The mother was taken and similarly burned to death. The authorities have taken the matter in hand and the Fulm man and his accomplices have been brought to the court for trial.

## CALLS IT EXTORTION.

German Count Has Trouble With His Creditors.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—Count Francis Joseph Maria Larisch von Moenchheim testified today against the syndicate of money-lenders which he accuses of attempted extortion. The Count, who is a namesake of the Emperor of Austria and a close relative of the late Empress Elizabeth, married Miss Marie Satterfield at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1900. The Count testified today that immediately after his marriage a New York bank sent him a draft for \$20,000, forwarded by the money-lending syndicate, which he refused to pay.

## CZARINA'S INTRIGUE

Causes Exile of Princess Nakhidze and Children

## GRAND DUKE'S REQUEST

On His Death Bed Is of No Avail with Cruel Czarina.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—The holy synod, acting on behalf of the dowager czarina, widow of Alexander III, and mother of the czar, has caused to be removed from St. Petersburg Princess Nakhidze and her three young children. The banished Princess is the widow of the late Grand Duke George, heir presumptive to the throne, who died two years ago of consumption in his palace at Abbas-Tuman, Caucasus. Nakhidze was regularly married to the grand duke but Czar Nicholas, as head of the Russian church, refused to recognize the act, though the ceremony was strictly observed.

Nakhidze, who is descended from the old princes of Mingrelia, made a loving wife to the suffering grand duke, remaining at his side throughout his long illness and braving death itself, while his own relatives fled from the chateau, fearful of catching his disease. Three children were born to the couple, whom George regarded as his own, the czar, with his dying breath, "Tolya, Nicholas to take good care of my wife and little ones," the message he entrusted to his best friend, Duke Constantine of Oldenburg; "for the love of God pray him, not to stamp them illegitimate. I could not find rest in my heart even with that suspicion in my heart."

When Grand Duke George's mother, the dowager czarina, arrived to attend her son's funeral, Constantine told her of the rancor he held in trust for Nicholas. The empress was furious, it is said, and point blank forbade Oldenburg to do as he was bidden. Constantine, however, lost no time in acquainting the czar with George's request, and the good-natured monarch was half-inclined to carry out his brother's wishes, when his mother interfered. She informed Nicholas that Oldenburg was a liar and intriguer, and suggested that he invent the message to serve his own ends, for himself having contracted a mesalliance, he was apt to twist the truth to get another legitimate. Weak as the czar is, he believed these falsehoods, and when Oldenburg insisted upon Nakhidze's recognition, he threatened him with the punishment in store for rebellious members of the imperial family. Oldenburg defied Nicholas, and even went a step farther. In a circular letter, addressed to the kings of Europe, he pledged his word of honor that he was a witness to the marriage between Grand Duke George and the Princess of Mingrelia.

## DOCTORS AND ADVERTISING.

London Physicians Won't Have It Even If Free

London, Oct. 31.—A question of medical ethics has been brought before the public by a letter from the secretary of the British Medical Association respecting mention in the newspapers of the names of physicians in attendance upon distinguished invalids.

Some time ago a surgeon, whose name had thus been given in a paragraph in the leading London journals, wrote to the editor asking that in the future his name be struck out from each notice and inquiring as to the possibility of a general rule being adopted of omitting the names of medical men. The editor intimated that he would make such a rule is recommended by the medical profession. Thereupon the British Medical Association, which is secretary points out, is the executive of a society including nineteen thousand members of the profession, took the matter up and passed the following resolution:

None of the medical journals comments on this circular.

## FRENCH SUDAN RAILWAY.

Physical Configuration Proves a Great Obstacle to the Construction

London, Oct. 31.—Our consul at Dakar, in Senegal, describing the present position of the great enterprise for penetrating the French Sudan by a railway, says that the disadvantageous physical configuration of the French West African possessions has proved a formidable obstacle to railway schemes. The object of the line is to facilitate the military occupation of the French Sudan, to open up vast territories to the trade of Senegal, and to link the rivers Senegal and Niger. Starting at Kasse, on the Senegal, it passes in a southeasterly direction through Bafoulabe, Kita, and Bamakou, finally reaching Koulikoro, on the Niger. The construction was undertaken by the French government in 1890, and in 1894 the thirty-third mile was reached at a cost of \$7,222 per mile. Notwithstanding the heavy outlay the line, which was constructed by native labor, had to be condemned as hopelessly defective, and when in 1898 it had been extended to within a mile of Gafouabe, the progress of the work was checked by the withholding of further grants for a period of four years. The surveys were only commenced in 1901, when experts were sent out from France for the purpose and these lasted six years. In 1908 Senegal and the French Sudan undertook to contribute \$20,000 collectively per annum towards the line. As a result of these and other vigorous measures the work is now actively progressing. In 1902 it extended to the 25th mile; in 1903 it will cover a distance of 31 miles and reach the terminus of Koulikoro in 1904. Hopes are confidently entertained that the entire line of 250 miles will be open to traffic in 1906. The success of the line is at present so dependent on the Senegal river, which is often impracticable for several months in the year, that the French government have recognized the importance of connecting the railway with the Dakar-St. Louis line, which it will join at Thiès. The line will cross the Raal, a well-populated and fertile country. On completion of this line the important port of Dakar will be in direct railway communication with the Niger river. The Koulikoro-Koroussa line, destined to connect the coast with the Niger, is the only railway built by Senegal on its own initiative and without state aid. The total distance to be traversed is 345 miles. Great activity has marked the progress of this railway, which reached the 32nd mile in May last. The Koukou-Tchaou railway is the third under construction, which will have its terminus on the Niger. The total length, including a branch at Whydah, is stated to be 430 miles, of which 36 are open to traffic.

## CZARINA'S INTRIGUE

Causes Exile of Princess Nakhidze and Children

## GRAND DUKE'S REQUEST

On His Death Bed Is of No Avail with Cruel Czarina.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—The holy synod, acting on behalf of the dowager czarina, widow of Alexander III, and mother of the czar, has caused to be removed from St. Petersburg Princess Nakhidze and her three young children. The banished Princess is the widow of the late Grand Duke George, heir presumptive to the throne, who died two years ago of consumption in his palace at Abbas-Tuman, Caucasus. Nakhidze was regularly married to the grand duke but Czar Nicholas, as head of the Russian church, refused to recognize the act, though the ceremony was strictly observed.

Nakhidze, who is descended from the old princes of Mingrelia, made a loving wife to the suffering grand duke, remaining at his side throughout his long illness and braving death itself, while his own relatives fled from the chateau, fearful of catching his disease. Three children were born to the couple, whom George regarded as his own, the czar, with his dying breath, "Tolya, Nicholas to take good care of my wife and little ones," the message he entrusted to his best friend, Duke Constantine of Oldenburg; "for the love of God pray him, not to stamp them illegitimate. I could not find rest in my heart even with that suspicion in my heart."

When Grand Duke George's mother, the dowager czarina, arrived to attend her son's funeral, Constantine told her of the rancor he held in trust for Nicholas. The empress was furious, it is said, and point blank forbade Oldenburg to do as he was bidden. Constantine, however, lost no time in acquainting the czar with George's request, and the good-natured monarch was half-inclined to carry out his brother's wishes, when his mother interfered. She informed Nicholas that Oldenburg was a liar and intriguer, and suggested that he invent the message to serve his own ends, for himself having contracted a mesalliance, he was apt to twist the truth to get another legitimate. Weak as the czar is, he believed these falsehoods, and when Oldenburg insisted upon Nakhidze's recognition, he threatened him with the punishment in store for rebellious members of the imperial family. Oldenburg defied Nicholas, and even went a step farther. In a circular letter, addressed to the kings of Europe, he pledged his word of honor that he was a witness to the marriage between Grand Duke George and the Princess of Mingrelia.

Thereupon the czar declared that Constantine was not responsible for his actions, at the same time appointing an officer of the imperial household to take charge of his affairs "until further notice." This order was made permanent a few days ago, though court and society and the whole Caucasus where Constantine lives, know that he is a perfectly rational and even brilliant man. To impose additional weight to the decree, the czar caused the reigning grand duke of Oldenburg to endorse his ukase. As the latter was coincident with the banishment of the late Grand Duke George's widow and children, the connection between the case of Princess Nakhidze and Constantine's championship of her rights is clear.

## MACEDONIANS ARE DESTITUTE.

Appeal for Relief Funds Will Be Made in United States.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—Two Bulgarian missionaries named Murnajeff and Popoff are about to leave here for New York for the purpose of making a tour of the United States to raise funds for destitute Macedonians. They are both graduates of American colleges, Murnajeff having studied at Princeton and Popoff at Hamilton, N. Y.

According to reliable private reports, the condition of internal affairs in Bulgaria is alarming. All the revolutionary bands which were operating in eastern Macedonia have returned to Bulgaria. The streets of Sofia are thronged with insurgents, who beg for food and shelter. It is feared that these insurgents will create disturbances in the country before long, unless a decided improvement is effected in Macedonian affairs.

The Bulgarian government is said to be demobilizing its reserves with great reluctance, and apprehensions are expressed in many quarters that the Turks will take advantage of the situation and attack Bulgaria at about the time of the approaching election, when the Bulgarian government will be obliged to send the reserves to their homes.

## AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Remains of Founder Are Found in Electric Wiring the Building.

London, Oct. 31.—An extraordinary discovery has been made at Queen's College, Oxford. During the long vacation important works have been in progress, including the installation of the electric light throughout the college and the overhauling of a part of the drainage. In introducing the electric light it was convenient to pass a cable through the crypt underneath the apse of the chapel, which was erected in the northern corner of the great quadrangle in 1714. On opening the crypt it was found to contain on a stone rest a leaden casket with the remains of a founder, Robert Eglesfield, chaplain and confessor to Philip, Queen of Edward III, from whom the college derives its name. Eglesfield died in 1268, aged forty-three, and was buried in the college chapel. On the top of the leaden casket are the words "Reliquiae Fundatoris," a peculiarity being that the letter "d" is turned backwards. No date accompanies the inscription. In front were coffins of Provosts Brown, Forthgill, and Collinson, and in a recess to the right on entering were the coffins of Provost Smith and the remains of Provost Halton. The latter was buried under the old chapel in 1294, but his coffin was removed when the new chapel was built a few years later.

There was also in the crypt some curious materials which had formerly been placed in the old chapel, and at its destination were probably for safety transferred to this spot. One was a broken stone, to which was attached a small brass representing a tun or barrel, with a musical note known as a "long" upon it, with the capital letter "R." This is a rebus of the name "Langton." Robert Langton having been a doctor of laws, and nephew of Bishop Langton, who at one time was provost of the college; Robert

built the large ante-chapel to the old chapel in the year 1215. The stone had also upon it a depression in which the head of the figure of Langton had rested. In the abandoned room of the college was a brass which in the last century was believed to be that of Robert Eglesfield, the founder of the college, but archaeologists described it as of later date, and no doubt correctly so. The head of this brass fits into the depression in the stone on which is the rebus, and it is certainly that of Robert Langton.

Another interesting discovery was a brass representing the figure of a man with an inscription below. The features and the details of the inscription are all rubbed quite flat. This has been identified as the memorial of Nicholas Hyenson, Fellow of the college in 1477. In addition, there was found a stone with an inscription of "Radolphus Hamiltory, Master of the University College." Above the inscription in the depression of the stone there was evidently originally a figure, but this has disappeared. In the crypt were the three gravestones, which formerly rested on the floor of the old chapel of Provost Olney (Provost, 1350-1360), Provost Christopher Potter, and Provost Langhorne. Alray's stone has a brass plate with an inscription upon it, and the other stones are engraved with the arms of the provosts. In the identification of these memorials an engraving by Burgher's representing the ground plan of the old steel chapel was found useful. This plan also facilitated the determination of the position of the west front of the ante-chapel, which was disclosed in the excavations made for drainage purposes in the line of the path leading from the great gate of the college to the chapel passage.

The drainage works also disclosed some feet below the surface two passages, one in the front quadrangle and one in the back, the object of which at first seemed doubtful. It was conjectured they might have belonged to an older building occupying the site of the present college. Mr. James Parker (President of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society), who was consulted, satisfied himself that the tooling on some of the stones corresponded with the tooling of some of the stones which were laid when the college was rebuilt. It is now looked upon as certain that the passages were conduits leading to large blind wells intended to receive the surface water from the college roofs and quadrangles, and that the conduits were made so large to hold the flood water in case of an exceptional rainfall.

The crypt had been closed, the leaden casket and coffin being left as they were found. The remains of Provost Halton, from which the coffin had fallen, have been deposited in an oak casket, and the gravestones have been placed in the ante-chapel, the stones to which they are attached, are fixed in the wall of the apse, together with two other brasses that have been preserved in the muniment room. They will form an additional feature of interest in the chapel, the foundation stone of which was laid on February 6, 1714, the dedication taking place on All Saints' Day, five years later. The illuminated windows in the chapel by Van Ling (1655) are in good preservation, and were removed from the first chapel. They depict scenes in the life of Christ. The westernmost windows are earlier, and contain the remains of the original glass. Some of the original character were discovered in situ near the western entrance of the old chapel, some of them adorned with the same rebus as is on the brass which formed part of Langton's memorial.

## ALARM OVER DESTRUCTION.

British Government Assured of Preservation of Victoria Falls.

London, Oct. 31.—It looks as if there were no very solid foundation for the alarm which has been expressed over the alleged possibility of the speedy destruction of the spectacular beauty of the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. Mr. Coryndon, the administrator of northwestern Rhodesia, writes to the London Times to assure everybody that the directors of the British South Africa company and their officials are keenly alive to the necessity of preserving the beauty of the falls in all its integrity. He says that the actual lip of the falls is a little over a mile wide, and the water descends suddenly into a narrow chasm, intersecting its course at right angles. Out of this arises perpetually a vast cloud of swirling spray. The chasm is of black basalt. The outlet is into a circular basin about 500 yards to the right of the falls and thence through a gorge. It is at an elbow of this gorge that the bridge which has existed so much alarm is to be constructed. Mr. Coryndon says that it will be quite invisible from any of the points at which a good view of the falls can be had, and that the railroad traveler who crosses it will not be able to see the falls at all without leaving the train. Moreover, the bridge itself will be nothing but a "splendid lattice work," without either pillars or towers. Very little money will be needed. As to the ruthless destruction of the timber, that, he says, is a figment of the imagination.

## TO CLEAR MURDER.

English Divine Endeavors to Work Through His Congregation.

London, Oct. 31.—Interest in the finding of the body of Miss Hickman, the woman doctor, so long missing, and speculation as to the cause of her death, for the moment have overshadowed in the popular mind Mr. Chamberlain's fight for preferential tariff. So far the inquiry has determined nothing as to the cause of her death and the probabilities are that it will have to be classed among those mysteries that cannot be cleared up.

One curious thing in connection with the case is that last Sunday morning Canon Wilberforce in St. John's church, Westminster, urged his congregation to concentrate their minds upon Miss Hickman with an intense desire that the mystery be cleared up. That afternoon the body was found. Now Canon Wilberforce attributes its finding to the efforts of himself and his congregation in the morning.

It is rather pathetic to chronicle that his view of the matter finds little support, most people expressing wonder why an English divine should not think of the plan before.

## FIRE SCARCE IN ABBEY.

Westminster Furnishes Sensation for the Neighborhood.

London, Oct. 31.—Westminster Abbey furnished a sensation during the week. It was reported that the historic pile was on fire, and there was great commotion in the neighborhood fire brigade station. Happily the alarm was false.

One of the narrowest escapes from demolition which the Abbey ever experienced arose from a totally different cause than fire. During Cromwell's reign as Protector and was his intention to raze the Abbey and use its materials for the construction of Somerset House, which he was just then erecting in the Strand. Fortunately, he was diverted from his purpose by the offer of no fewer than fourteen manors as compensation.

## WOMEN AS THIEVES

They're Stealing the Hats from the Men.

## FOR AUTOMOBILE REASONS

London the Scene of This Headgear Change.

London, Oct. 31.—The annual prophecy that the silk hat is doomed in London has just been made, this time with more apparent reason than ever before. Its knell has been sounded by the strident horn of the automobile, at least so far as men are concerned. On the other hand, this discarded headgear is coming into fashion with women riding in the park and every morning the number of shiny toppers or beavers that glister along Rotten Row is on the increase.

It is a fact that one does not see so many men these days in the West End wearing frock coats and silk hats as two years ago. The miserable weather and the hard times might account to some extent for this, but Sundays find the usual number on the promenade by the Achilles statue. The fact is that the Englishman is changing his style of dress. This is due, especially in the case of those who go in for automobilism, to the fact that the silk hat is not always the desirable thing to wear. Neither is the frock coat. The new riding hat for women is called the "four-in-hand." It is a modified resuscitation of the topper worn by drivers of stage coaches in the old days, with ostrich plumes on the side. Tastes run to colors also, especially silver gray or mouse brown.

## CZAR'S VISIT TO ROME.

Before It Was Called Off the Socialists Planned a Disturbance.

Rome, Oct. 31.—Before the proposed visit of the czar to Rome had been definitely abandoned, the Italian Socialists and Republicans meditated demonstrations against him. The report of their intentions excited M. Jaures to deliver a furious assault upon the German Emperor in his Petite Republique. He points out that they created no disturbance upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor William to King Victor Emmanuel, although he came to do homage to the Pope and secure the help of the Roman Catholic church against the Socialists and the proletariat. Their outcries against the czar, he argues, would give a strange significance to their former quiescence. It was true that the czar was responsible, at least in part, for the Armenian and Macedonian massacres, but the Kaiser has for years been the official and public protector in Europe of the Sultan assassin. Thus, to denounce Czarism alone would be to play into the hands of William II. in his Hamidian policy. "When that sovereign caracolled about the streets of Rome," continues M. Jaures, "he was stained with more Armenian and Macedonian blood than the czar. And even today, who is it that counsels the thorough repression by the Sultan of the Bulgarian Macedonian revolution? It is the German Emperor. What is the principal obstacle to European intervention, which would at the same time promote pacification and emancipation? It is the German Emperor." To spare the Kaiser and assail the czar would, M. Jaures thinks, be equivalent to a falsification of the accounts of the crimes of governments.

## ENGLAND IS TREATED.

Playwright Will Sue a London Paper for Libel.

London, Oct. 31.—There is talk of a theatrical libel suit, growing out of one of the London papers' continuation of "The Duchess of Danzig," an operatic comedy produced recently at the Lyric. The critic wrote that the score was noise without music, and the composer intends to sue the paper for damages.

King Edward, who was present on the opening night, tried in vain to suppress an appreciative smile when Madame Sans Gene, promoted to Duchess of Danzig, deduced the court dress for ladies as "something that turned you cold to wear and hot to look at."

Mr. Seymour Hicks is back in London and announces that Mr. Charles Frohman has arranged for him and Miss Elmhurst Terrie a season in the United States in 1906. Mr. Hicks has been telling the local interviewers about the good work Mr. Frohman is doing for the English stage in America, one instance cited being that Mr. Frohman has this season imported into the United States no fewer than 25 English actors, all of whom, added Mr. Hicks, are doing well.

## DOGS HAPPY IN POUND.

French Curs Are Well Treated Before Vivisection.

Paris, Oct. 31.—Money subscribed by the Societe Protectrice des Animaux is being rapidly expended at the "fourriers," or Paris pound for dogs. Six comfortable, well kept kennels are already provided and occupied, and ninety-nine new kennels are under construction. The animals are now humanely treated, though still used for vivisection.

A new carriage with twenty-eight compartments has been built to convey dogs to the kennels, whereas hitherto the animals have been simply thrown into the van. At little is due to the Societe Protectrice.

## TO ACCLIMATE OYSTER.

French Professor Finds Way to Produce Pearls on French Coast.

Paris, Oct. 31.—An exceedingly interesting communication was made to the Academie des Sciences this week by M. Raphael Dubois, a professor of the University of Lyons, who informed the learned body that he had found the means of acclimating the pearl oyster and reproducing pearls on the coast of France. Before the assembled scientists M. Dubois exhibited several living specimens of the genuine pearl oyster cultivated in the Mediterranean. The oysters shown were of the species known as Margaritana vulgaris, found in Cyren and the waters of the Persian Gulf.

## DROVE 'BUS SIXTY YEARS.

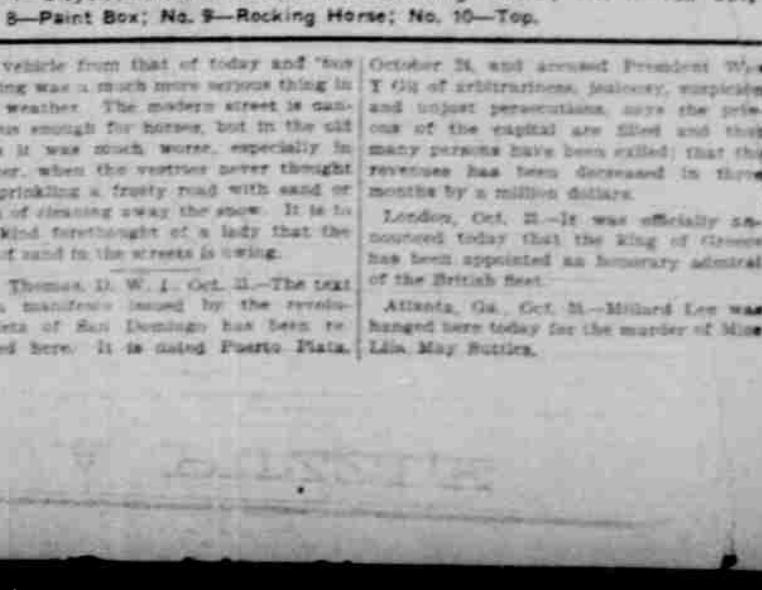
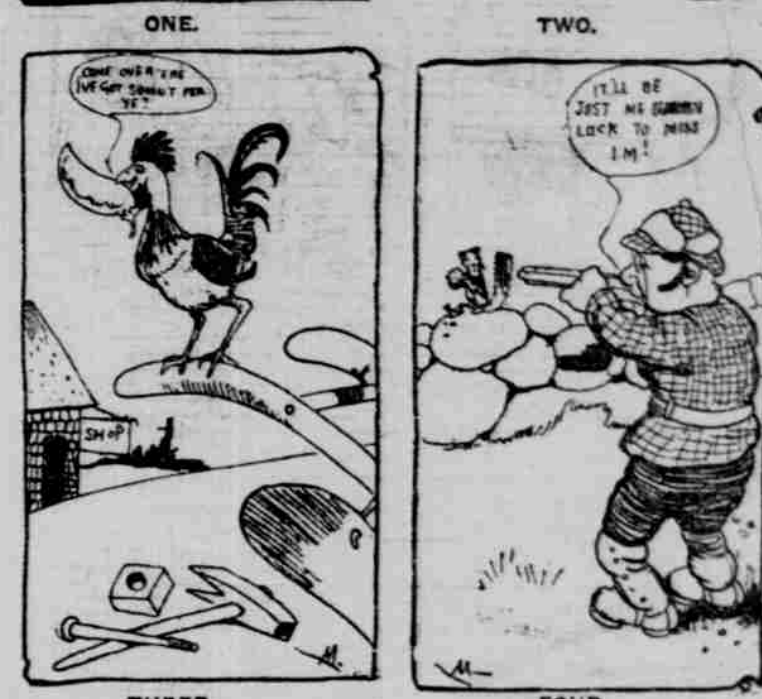
Jim Perry, Well Known London Character, to Be Retired.

London, Oct. 31.—A personage well known to Londoners is about to bid adieu to the country in retirement. This is Jim Perry, an old bus driver, who has been with the London General Omnibus Company since it was founded. He has driven a bus for sixty years, six days of the week, in all kinds of weather, and has never been ill. A hale, hearty, white haired old man he is, notwithstanding his eighty years.

Of course, Perry has many reminiscences. His first bus was a very different vehicle from that of today and bus driving was a much more serious thing in wet weather. The modern street is dangerous enough for horses, but in the old days it was much worse, especially in winter, when the vestries never thought of sprinkling a frosty road with sand or even of cleaning away the snow. It is the kind of thought of a lady that the use of sand in the streets is owing.

## A PUZZLE.

Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of a nut. The first is Coconut. Can you guess the rest? Save this paper. Next Sunday's Eagle will give the answer.



Answers for October 25: No. 1—Doll; No. 2—Tool Chest; No. 3—Drum; No. 4—Bicycle; No. 5—Rattle; No. 6—Building Blocks; No. 7—Tee Set; No. 8—Paint Box; No. 9—Rocking Horse; No. 10—Top.

October 31, and around President Wilson's 50th anniversary, jealousy, suspicion and unjust persecutions, says the private one of the capital are filled and that many persons have been called that the revenue has been decreased in three months by a million dollars.

London, Oct. 31.—It was officially announced today that the King of Greece has been appointed an honorary admiral of the British fleet.

St. Thomas, U. S. I., Oct. 31.—The text of a manifesto issued by the revolutionaries of San Domingo has been received here. It is dated Puerto Plata, October 24, and accused President Wilson of usurpation, jealousy, suspicion and unjust persecutions, says the private one of the capital are filled and that many persons have been called that the revenue has been decreased in three months by a million dollars.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—Millard Lee was hanged today for the murder of Miss Lila May Rutledge.